The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, January 30, 1796. Number 491

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT *to the last Will and Testament of General Roberdeau, deceased, will be sold, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.*

One Tract containing 500 acres, lying on Plumb creek, in Alleghery county, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Gen. O'Hara, and Mr. Jacob Haymaker.

Another Tract containing 300 acres, on the waters of Turtle creek, in the aforesaid county, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by land of Colonel Davidson and others.

And also another Tract, containing 500 acres, in the county of Westmoreland, 22 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoing lands of Col. Irwin and Mr. Conrad Stitter. For terms of Sale apply at Col. John Irwin's in Westmoreland county to

JOHN MOORE, Agent for the Executors.

January 14, 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm at Washington's Bottom, Fayette county, in October last, a likely red and white Cow, 5 years old, neither ear mark or brand to be seen. She was bought out of Col. Canon's drove a few weeks before. Any person giving information where said Cow may be had, shall be rewarded and all reasonable charges paid by

ISRAEL SHREVE.

January 4, 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber at Washington's Bottom, Fayette county, some time last month, a Bay Mare, near 14 hands high, no brand, one eye nearly blind. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES.

January 4, 1796.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts or contracts with ELLIOT & WILLIAMS are requested to file their accounts with their agent JAMES NAILOR, at Pittsburgh, in order that the said accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the said Elliot and Williams, which being done, further notice will be published at what time attendance can be given at Pittsburgh to adjust and settle all accounts with the company.

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1796.

WILLIAM EARL,

HAS this day received a quantity of MERCHANDIZE, among which is the following articles, viz.—*Best Rifle Powder, Shot, Sheet Copper and Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Copper Kettles, Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, best London Pewter* and a general assortment of *Carpenters Tools*, which he sells at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1796.

William Semple

HAS removed his STORE from Col. Presley Neville's Stone House in Second Street, to the Yellow House above St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, and between James Glow and Simon Shaw's.

Those who are indebted to him are requested once more to settle their accounts before the first of February next either with himself, or in his absence with Adamson Tannehill, Esq. or William Caldwell, at Messrs. Smith & Spiras's brewery, otherwise they need not expect any further indulgence.

Pittsburgh, 10th January, 1796.

N. B Those indebted to ANDREW WATSON & Co. will please to settle their accounts with Andrew Watson, or with Adamson Tannehill, Esq.

Half a Dollar a gallon

Cash will be given for good Proof WHISKEY, delivered in Pittsburgh, and the same price allowed to Distillers who choose to pay off their duties in this article.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, December 28. 1795.

DANCING SCHOOL.

R. DAVENPORT *has opened his School for the present season in a commodious room in the house occupied by Mr. William Earl, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. Hours of attendance from five to nine o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, for young gentlemen; from twelve to five on Friday and Saturday for young ladies.*

In addition to the English dances usually taught, he means to introduce a variety of Reels and other dances, which are very much admired.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, January 1, 1796.

ISAAC *Anderson, Esq. James Barr, Esq. James Bovard, Beaver run; Robert Brotherton, Esq. Allegheny; Samuel Breden, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; Thomas Boyd, Jacob's Swamp; Stephen Benson, Simrall's ferry; James Boal, near Greensburgh; John Crawford, care of the Rev. Mr. Swan; William Caldwell, Jacob's creek; William Coil, Manus Coil, Charles Cumming, Armstrong township; James and John Cairns, Huntingdon; Ezekiel Collard, James Crawford, care of George Smith, Esq. James Dugan, Donegal; John Douglass, John Eaken, Roftraver; James Ferguson, care of Col. Campbell; Thomas Fisher, Ligonier; John Fitz Hay, Hugh Fittler, Beeson town; Ruth Garretson, care of John Wilson; George Graham, Forks of Yough; Richard Graham, Stewarts Crossings; Robert Herron, Allegheny; Thomas Hamilton, near Millers town; Thomas Jordan, Derry; William Jamieson, Ligonier; Sterling Johnston & Co. M'Kee's Port; Isaac Loan, George Loje, Patrick Ling, Ephraim Latta, care of Colonel Smith; Charles M'Kee; George Miller, care of Robert Lee; George M'Clelland, Mount Pleasant; John M'Connel, care of William Tuck. Esq. Frederick Major, care of Mr. Drum; Rev. James M'Kinney, Robert Mages, care of William Tuck, Esq. Uriah Matson, Armstrong; Charles Murray, Jacob's creek; William Murray, James Mahon, care of Joseph Cox, Esq. Isaac M'Kissock, James Marshall, Unity; Alex. M'Murray, Donnegall; John Moore, Salem; John Mears, South Huntington; James M'Cutcheon, Washington; Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter Esq. Nathaniel Newlin, John Probst, James Porter, Unity; Thomas Patterson, J. Parker; Alexander Porter, George Painter, near Greensburgh; William Robertson, John Robertson, George Ryall, James Ray, John Shaw, Mr. Stewart, Jacob's creek; Mr. Sutman, Daniel Smith, Derry; James and Matthew Scott, care of David Pollock; Robert Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Hugh Thompson, William Warnock, care of Mr. Boal; Mrs. Catharine Williams, William Williams.*

All persons in arrears for postage of letters or Newspapers will please to settle for the same with the subscriber up till the first inst. The business of the Post Office will in future be conducted by the Post Master, Mr. John Kirkpatrick.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for Sale at his Store, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most moderate terms.

Any person wanting COPPER or STILLS ready made, may be supplied on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1795.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred acres of unimproved first rate LAND, on the waters of Crooked creek, near the mouth—it will suit for two farms, each having about 15 acres of meadow ground, and the rest good and tillable: Terms of payment made easy.—Also, to Let, on an improving lease for years, a tract of 250 acres, situate about two miles above the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the river Yough, 50 or 60 acres cleared, a rich, level river bottom. Enquire of the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek, who has just received an extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is selling at his usual low rates for Cash, or Produce, of which every kind is received, and the highest prices allowed. Those indebted by bond, note or book account are requested to call and pay off, as no longer indulgence will be given.

FRANCIS BRYAN.

December 25, 1795.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *January* 4.

WE had not time to give in our last an account of that part of this sitting devoted to further proceedings in the case of R. Randal.

The prisoner was brought to the bar. He pleaded not guilty.

The speaker asked the prisoner whether he had any evidences to produce, who answered no.

Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel on the part of the prisoner, objected to declarations previously made as evidence against Randal. If made before the prisoner he could claim the privilege of putting questions.

After reading the report of the committee of privileges as adopted by the house, Mr. Smith (N. H.) moved, and it was resolved, that the prisoner may put questions to the informants [the members who had made the declarations] or other members, on oath, agreeably to the mode already prescribed, and that the informants do make their declarations on oath. They were accordingly sworn to the truth of their respective declarations.

Mr. Tilghman, one of the counsel for the prisoner opened the case in a few words. After some preliminary remarks, he stated, that the prisoner had acted, he would not say with prudence, but without criminal intentions. The scheme he had engaged in was grounded on important public advantages and promised some personal emoluments. Congress were to be applied to procure the right of preemption, and then the adventurers in the scheme were to procure the land from the aborigines. It was natural that Randal should wish to make members think favourably of the scheme, but he never meant to make an offer to any either in land or money. He might have proposed to members to join in the association, but on the footing of other associators, paying for their shares. He was free to concede that he considered such a proposal as highly indelicate and improper, but such an imprudence, he contended, could not involve the prisoner in the high charge of offering a bribe.

He wished an opportunity of putting a few questions to the members of the house who had brought forward the charges. He expressed a high esteem for their characters, but still surmised, that perhaps their indignation at the insult they conceived offered by Randal might have produced in their declaration some unintentional misinterpretations of the ideas which had been dropt by the prisoner, which answered a few questions.

He mentioned the act of association as intended to be brought forward on the part of the prisoner to shew, that no part of it could allow him such a latitude of discretion as to have enabled him to make any offers of land or money by way of donation.

Mr. Lewis in a very few words stated the substance of what fell from Mr. Tilghman as the ground of defence.

The members were sworn to answer truly to the questions put.

Mr. Tilghman, then, through the speaker asked Mr. Smith (S. C.) whether they were to pay for the shares they might take as the rest of the associators, or whether these were offered in the nature of gifts?

Mr. Smith (S. C.) I understood that those should pay upon the footing of the original associators.

Mr. Lewis asked, whether by *those* he understood members of Congress to be meant?

Mr. Smith (S. C.) Though members of Congress were not absolutely mentioned, yet from the tenor of the conversation I understood members of Congress to be meant.

Mr. Goodhue. Were the offers made in such a way, as an inducement for him to use his influence to get the matter through the house?

Mr. Smith (S. C.) I understood it so. He said that a number of shares were reserved for those persons (members of Congress, I understood) who should favour the scheme.

Mr. Tilghman, then, through the speaker asked Mr. Murray whether he understood he was to pay for his share of the land as the other associates or not?

Mr. Murray. I understood him as is explained in the declaration. At first I understood, that the members who should assist in getting the thing through, might then retire to their homes, and when the scheme was in activity, they might come in then on the same terms as the original associates. But afterwards I understood from Randal that I might have a share if I would accept of it; and this I understood from the whole tenor of the latter part of his conversation. The shares set apart were to be for acceptance or donations. I so understood him.

Mr. Tilghman. Did he expressly say that they were intended as donations, or did Mr. Murray collect this to be the man's meaning from a variety of circumstances?

Mr. Murray. He did not say, if you will do so and so, I will give you so and so; his proposal, though more delicate, was as unequivocal as a direct offer. I so understood him.

Mr. Goodhue asked Mr. Smith (S. C.) whether Randal's plan was not to get a large number of members interested, that the grant might be had upon reasonable terms?

Mr. Smith (S. C.) He intended that Congress should fix the price of the land (this was the idea he conveyed though not in the express word.) If a majority were interested he supposed of course they would put it at a reasonable price for their own sakes. The prisoner was cautious at first and did not use direct language. But when asked how much he thought of giving Congress for the preemption right; he said half a million may be; and on my objecting that this was too little; he rose to a million, and said with an significant smile, that as a majority would be interested it could not be very difficult to obtain the grant upon advantageous terms.

Mr. Harper asked Mr. Murray, whether Randal did not tell him, that if he did not like land he should have money, and whether the money was not to be more than the value of the share of the land?

Mr. Murray said that from this part, and indeed the general tenor of the conversation he did infer, that a donation was intended, and when he objected to land, the prisoner then said, if he did not chuse to accept of a share in land he might have cash in hand.

Mr. Lewis, council for the prisoner, asked Mr. Murray whether he did not state to Randal his aversion to dealing in land, and whether Randal did not say, that this need not be an objection, since the share might be sold, and then that he would have cash instead of land?

Mr. Murray. I did not so understand it.

Mr. Harper wished Mr. Murray to relate as nearly as possible the words of the prisoner in this important part of the conversation.

Mr. Murray said, that immediately after it took place and he had communicated it to his friends, he took notes of it. It stood in this manner. "I stated objections to land speculations as troublesome; Randal then said, if I did not chuse land I might have cash in hand."

Mr. Tilghman asked, whether Mr. Murray did not go beyond his views, in order to get the man's whole secret from him, and draw him on?

Mr. Murray said he affected to think well of the more sound part of the plan.

Mr. Tilghman asked what Mr. Murray expressed to Randal when it was proposed to him to engage in the land scheme?

Mr. Murray. A strong repugnance to land speculation.

Mr. Lewis. Then it was he said that if it was not convenient for Mr. Murray to be concerned in a share in land, he might have it in money?

Mr. Murray. Yes.

Mr. Tilghman then through the speaker asked Mr. Giles whether he understood the share offered was intended as a donation or whether it was to be paid for as by the other associats?

Mr. Giles. No direct offer was made him in land. The proposition was generally related to members of Congress who should favour the scheme. He considered himself as included. But then all were to come in on paying proportions.

Mr. Giles further said, that in justice to the prisoner he felt it incumbent on him to state, that the prisoner did not appear to be sensible of the criminality of his conduct. He appeared in no manner agitated when he made the proposal. He did it with much indifference like a man unconscious of guilt.

Mr. Tilghman mentioned, that the counsel for the prisoner would bring forward the original article of association, of which a copy had already been laid before the house, to shew, that, by it the prisoner could not possibly have any view of profit that could enable him to offer any shares or land as donations.

the converſation took place on the pro-
ety of hearing what Mr. Smith (M.)
uld ſay relating to the priſoner and the
harges before the houſe. It was finally a-
reed that he ſhould be heard on oath,
ot as adding to the charges againſt the pri-
oner, but as evidence in the caſe.

Mr. Smith (M.) then on oath ſtated in ſub-
ance as follows:

That on the 9th or 10th Randal whom
e had known in Maryland called on him and
ked half an hour's converſation with him.
e ſaid he had a plan in view, that would
e to the advantage of the United States, &
rn to his own private emolument.

Randal informed Mr. Smith that he was
ſt year at New-York that he thence went
o Detroit to explore the country on Lakes
rie &c. that he contracted an acquaintance
ith certain influential characters with
hom he had formed an aſſociation to pro-
ure the lands in queſtion. He mentioned
he outlines of the plan and dwelt on the
ublic advantages that would ariſe from it.
e indirectly inſinuated that gentlemen in
ongreſs who choſe to be intereſted in the
lan might have a proportion of the land in
ontemplation. He aſked Mr. Smith to fix a
ay when he ſhould enter more particularly
nto a detail of the buſineſs.

Mr. Smith fixed the Saturday following
nd then retired into the room where his
ellow lodger was and told him that ſome
reat land buſineſs was on foot and that he
elieved he might make his fortune. On
aturday Randal came with a map on which
e explained the poſition of the land and
xpatiated on the richneſs of the ſoil. He
etailed the particulars of the project which
Mr. Smith related as has been heretofore
tated with ſome little variations. He en-
arged upon the public advantages to the
U. S. if the purchaſe was allowed. He ſaid
e would be glad if Mr. Smith would embark
n the undertaking, and give the plan his
countenance; but that if he did not chuſe ſo
o do it could be accompliſhed without his
aſſiſtance as a decided majority of both
houſes were agreed to ſupport it.

Mr. Smith aſked him whether in the Se-
nate, he ſaid, yes. He aſked him for names
which he objected to mention. Randal ex-
plained, that members who were moſt active
were to have larger ſhares, and ſuch as only
gave their aſſent ſmaller; Mr. Smith under-
ſtood that he might have one of the larger.
No money was offered as a temptation to
engage, but he fully underſtood that every
gentleman was to pay his full proportion of
the price. He ſtated, to Mr. Smith, that it
would ſave the United States much in men
and money to have the ſcheme accompliſhed,
and added that if Congreſs deſired it he could
remove the Miami Indians to the other ſide
of the Lakes.

Mr Smith aſked him what he propoſed
ſhould be offered for the lands. He ſaid that
would remain in the breaſts of the gentle-
men in Congreſs. Mr. S. aſked whether one
dollar an acre could be afforded, he objected
to that as by far too much. Mr. S. mention-
ed 25 cents, that was too much. Mr. S.
then ſuggeſted that he ſuppoſed then that
a 1-2 cents were contemplated. R. anſwered,
that if Congreſs fixed it ſo, it would be well.
He offered no direct bribe to Mr. S. but pro-
poſed to take ſuch members into the ſcheme
at firſt coſt as choſe to embark in it. Mr. S.
aſked who was to offer his memorial. He
mentioned a gentleman of great weight in
the houſe.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) aſked the date of this
converſation.

Mr. Smith (M.) anſwered on the Sunday
following the 10th which muſt have been the
23th.

Mr. Lewis through the ſpeaker aſked Mr.
S. (M.) whether Randal had not ſaid, that
he had not actually a majority in favour of
his ſcheme; but that he expected to get a
majority?

Mr. Smith (M.) underſtood that he had a
majority, and on this ground he ſaid to Mr.
S. that his co-operation was not abſolutely
neceſſary.

The priſoner was remanded and the houſe
adjourned.

FRIDAY, *January* 8.

The bill for eſtabliſhing public trading
houſes among the Indians was taken up in
committee of the whole, amended and re-
ported; further amended, in the houſe,
and finally ordered to be engroſſed for a third
reading.

A meſſage was received from the Preſi-
dent of the United States, incloſing a memo-
rial from the Federal City commiſſioners.
Theſe commiſſioners expreſs an opinion that
the government buildings will be finiſhed in
ſeaſon without any aid from the Federal
Treaſury.

The memorial ſtates, among other things,
that Virginia has paid 120,000 dollars to-
wards executing the plan—a ſum promiſed
by the Legiſlature, ſhould Congreſs fix the
Federal City on the banks of the Potowmac.
The ſtate of Maryland has paid for the ſame
purpoſe 72,000 dollars. The Capitol and
Preſident's houſe are in forwardneſs. Con-
tracts are made with individuals for erecting
a number of private houſes. The commiſſi-
oners have ſold lots to the amount of 95,652
dollars. 47000 lots remain unſold, which
will produce about a million and a half of
dollars; but, the commiſſioners ſtate that
they cannot avail themſelves of this fund
without incurring the loſs, which throwing
a number of theſe lots in the market muſt
occaſion: they therefore conclude by aſking,
that the United States would ſanction a loan
for the improvement of the Federal City, &
guarantee its re-payment.

This memorial with the Preſident's meſ-
ſage was referred to a ſelect committee.

MONDAY, *January* 11.

The report of the committee on the me-
morial of Parker, Hopkins and Mears, was
conſidered, and finally the ſubject referred
to the committee on commerce and manu-
factures.

The committee of claims reported on the
petitions of R. White, John Devreux, W. &
A. M'Neal, and on the petition of W. Smith
and J. Carter, in every caſe againſt the pray-
er of the petitioners.

In the firſt caſe the petitioner aſks for the
remiſſion of the duties on a cargo of ſugar,
which was loſt after the duties had been ſe-
cured. In the ſecond the caſe was ſimilar,
the cargo deſtroyed being ſalt. The third
ſtands on the ſame principle nearly. A cargo
of hemp, after landing, and the duties on it
being ſecured, was deſtroyed by fire.

In the caſe of Smith and Carter, the petiti-
oners claim a compenſation for a veſſel loſt
in conſequence of having been miſled by
lights under the care of government officers.
It appeared that accident had deſtroyed one
of the lights, and the principal eſtabliſhment
of this deciſion of the committee, againſt the
petition, determines, that government can-
not be reſponſible in this way even for the
negligence of the perſons employed in the
ſervice of the light-houſes.

A report of the committee of claims a-
gainſt the petitions of ſeveral perſons, was
taken up and decided on in moſt caſes.—
Some were referred for further conſideratio-
on.

TUESDAY, *January* 12.

A report of the committee of claims on a
number of petitions was taken up and decid-
ed.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a com-
mittee of the whole on the report of the
committee of claims on the petition of Jean
Baptiſt Dumont.

The petitioner ſtates, that his father a
merchant in Canada, had in 1776 warmly
eſpouſed the cauſe of American Independ-
ence; that he furniſhed the American army
with a variety of ſtores, when they were a-
bout beſieging Quebec; that he lent a ſum
of money to an aſſiſtant quarter maſter, Mr.
Winſlow for the pay of the troops, for
which he received his bond payable out of
the firſt monies that ſhould be received with-
out intereſt; that the payment of this bond
was deferred till 1792; that ſome of his
buildings were uſed by the Americans as an
hoſpital, and were on that account burnt by
the Engliſh. He prays compenſation on
theſe ſeveral accounts.—The report of the
committee of claims is againſt the prayer of
the petition.

Mr. Livingſton and Mr. Smith (M.) ſpoke
warmly in favour of allowing the petitioner,
whoſe father acted very meritorioully indeed,
ſome compenſation for his loſſes, if it could
be done without violence to principle. It
was propoſed to allow him at leaſt intereſt
for the bond, though it did not expreſly bear
intereſt. All ſides of the houſe wiſhed the
petitioner favoured if poſſible, but the com-
mittee finally determined that to allow any
part of his claim would be a dangerous pre-
cedent, and it was conſequently rejected by
agreeing to recommend to the houſe the re-
port of the committee of claims. The houſe
accepted the report of the committee, and
reſolved that the petitioner have leave to
withdraw his petition.

A bill regulating proceedings in caſes of
outlawry came down from the Senate, was
read a firſt and ſecond time and referred to
a committee of the whole for Monday next.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 13.

The bill for eſtabliſhing trading houſes
with the Indians was taken up, and after
ſome debate the further conſideration was
poſtponed till the firſt Monday in February
next. This vote paſſed in the affirmative 45
to 40.

A reſolution was offered, calling on the
Preſident for information relative to the
number of trading houſes which it might be
adviſable to eſtabliſh, and of the ſum proba-
bly neceſſary to carry the object of the bill
into effect. In the courſe of the proceedings
the reſolution was modified ſo as to aſk the
information from the treaſury department;
but the motion was negatived by a large ma-
jority on this ground, that though the houſe
might ſeek for information as to *facts* from
the executive branches of the government,
they ſhould not go beyond their own walls
for *opinions*.

A meſſage was received from the Preſi-
dent of the United States, accompanying an
account of the government for the laſt year.
Ordered to be printed.

A report was brought in from the com-
mittee of elections on the election of Mr.
Richards of Pennſylvania. The report is,
that he is duly elected.

The committee appointed, reported a bill
for the eſtabliſhment of an uniform ſyſtem
of banking throughout the United States.
Referred to a committee of the whole for
Monday week.

THURSDAY, *January* 14.

The houſe aſſembled this day at the uſu-
al hour; a letter was received from the
ſpeaker informing the houſe, that by reaſon
of indiſpoſition, he was unable to attend his
duty in the houſe this day—and ſuggeſted
the propriety of electing a ſpeaker *pro tem.*
or an adjournment.

The houſe adjourned.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 8.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee
of the whole on the bill to erect part of
Waſhington county into a ſeparate county,
which was agreed to with ſome amendments,
and reported.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee
on a bill for the relief of Owen M'Laughlin;
after ſome time ſpent thereon the committee
roſe, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate
informing the houſe that they had nominated
a Teller for the election of a State Treaſu-
rer, which is to take place on Tueſday next.

The report of the committe on the Preſi-
dent's houſe was read a ſecond time—a ſub-
ſtitute was offered, that the houſe be ſold,
and a finiſhed one be purchaſed for the uſe
of the Preſident, which were made the order
of the day for Wedneſday next.

The houſe appointed a Teller for the elec-
tion of a State Treaſurer.

A reſolution was laid on the table, that
Wedneſday next be appointed for the houſe
to elect three Directors for the bank of
Pennſylvania.

SATURDAY, *January* 9.

The bill for dividing the county of Waſh-
ington was read a ſecond time, the blanks
filled up, and after ſome amendments agreed
to.

The reſolution for making Wedneſday
next the day for the choice of the Directors,
was read a ſecond time. After ſome debate
Friday, the 29th of this month, was agreed
upon.

TUESDAY, *January* 12.

A petition ſigned by 550 of the citizens of
the city of Philadelphia againſt the preſent
charter of incorporation, was read and re-
ferred to the committee appointed on a ſi-
milar application.

Several petitions were read a ſecond time
and referred to committees.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 13.

The bill for erecting part of Waſhington
county into a ſeparate county, was read a
third time and paſſed.

Foreign Intelligence.

MANHEIM, *October* 28.

EVERY thing here remains as before; we
yet hold our poſts; yet there remains
but little hope of effecting the junction of
our army with that of the Sambre and Meuſe
which by reaſon of the circumſtance of the
Auſtrians having treſpaſſed upon the line of
demarkation, file off towards Duſſeldorf and
Cologne. On our ſide we are daily attacked
by the Auſtrians, but they have as often
been repulſed with loſs.

The laſt action coſt them dear: they at-
tacked us with an immenſe force, it was ow-
ing to our ſmall numbers that they had not
loſt every man; it is ſaid that their loſs was
5000 men, but I, who believe what I ſee,
calculate it at 3000.

Every thing ſeems to have been diſpoſed
in ſuch a manner as to prevent our annoying
the enemy. We are ſmall in number; the
battalions are diſorganized: a great number
of new officers and commiſſaries ſent by Au-
bry, are either nobles or emigrants, or rela-
tions of emigrants; they ſwear againſt paſſ-
ing the Rhine, creating great diſcontent
among the ſoldiers. The commiſſaries rob
the peaſants, and increaſe the diſcontent on
all ſides. What have we to do on the other
ſide of the Rhine, inſinuate thoſe friends to
our enemies. Our troops are employed in a
thouſand different ways. The convention
are in the fault. Why, by its ſilence, does
it ſuffer diſorganizing inſinuations to gain
ſuch ground? Why does it not pronounce
upon the limits on the Rhine!

LONDON, *November* 20.

MILITARY LAW

We have frequently had occaſion to call
the attention of our readers to the rapid pro-
greſs which miniſters are making, in chang-
ing the free conſtitution of this government,
into a military deſpotiſm. It was very ſoon
diſcovered that ſoldiers, in their own coun-
try, are apt to reaſon and judge pretty near-
ly in the ſame way as their fellow citizens
do, eſpecially when quartered in private
houſes. This ſuggeſted the double plan of
building barracks, and tranſpoſing the troops
The idea is now found to have been a wiſe
one: and the [illegible] placency [illegible] kept in awe by the Scotch [illegible] the Iriſh legions are employed [illegible] ſervice in England and [illegible]

We have received various [illegible] different parts of the country [illegible] ſhew the wholeſome operation [illegible] volent ſyſtem. The following [illegible] a ſpecimen:

Extract of a letter from [illegible]

"This borough, like many [illegible] land, is governed by magiſtrates [illegible] the power of electing each other; [illegible] this, it naturally follows, that they [illegible] enemies to all ſorts of reform. [illegible] bitants in general, however, [illegible] magiſtrates very widely in [illegible] they have, on ſome occaſions, [illegible] their ſentiments ſo freely, that [illegible] ſoldiers has been uſed [illegible] mongſt us to ſupport the [illegible] (as it commonly happens [illegible] er calls in the aſſiſtance of a [illegible] giſtrates are likely ſoon to be [illegible] of their new allies.

"The magiſtrates at firſt [illegible] with native regiments, [illegible] extremely well diſciplined [illegible] againſt the boldeſt enemy; [illegible] ly they were too *good-natured* [illegible] fellows, living amongſt men of [illegible] bits with themſelves, could [illegible] comprehend why they ſhould [illegible] againſt them. For this reaſon [illegible] petitioned Jupiter to take away [illegible] give them a king of more ſpirit; [illegible] words, our wiſe rulers demanded [illegible] who could be *depended on*, in [illegible] *tame* Highlanders. The prayer [illegible] Jove ſent us ſnakes—and now all [illegible] giſtrates and mob, are under the [illegible] an *Iriſh* regiment of dragoons.

"Being but a ſtranger in this [illegible] perhaps more amuſed by the behaviour [illegible] dragoons than I ſhould be if I [illegible] connected with the inhabitants. [illegible] employment is to view what paſſes [illegible] ſtreets from my windows; and I do aſſure [illegible] that nothing can preſent more ſtriking [illegible] picture of a *conquered* town.

"For a few days, the men behaved [illegible] rably well; that is, they confined [illegible] to inſolent language, and ſtruggling [illegible] that came in their way. This was [illegible] expected; and was therefore quietly [illegible] in conſideration of the benefits to be [illegible] from their aſſiſtance in preſerving [illegible] little ſquabble occaſionally took [illegible] ſtreets amongſt the ſoldiers themſelves, [illegible] of which was of conſequence enough [illegible] cite the attention of a young member [illegible] magiſtracy. But upon interpoſing [illegible] thority he was kicked and cuffed [illegible] way, and obliged to fly home [illegible] ſhouts and jeers of the ſoldiery. [illegible] moment the poor magiſtrates found [illegible] ſtead of ſervants, they had procured [illegible] themſelves maſters.

"The ſteady loyalty of our magiſtrates [illegible] forbids me to ſuppoſe that the military [illegible] this ſtrange way by orders. Yet the ſoldiers often declare, "they were ſent hither to [illegible] *awe* the town, *and by God they will do it!*" In purſuance of this reſolution, they patrole [illegible] the ſtreets every night in ſtrong parties, [illegible] direct defiance of the magiſtracy, who are [illegible] now unable to preſerve themſelves from inſults, much leſs to protect others.

"The regiment had their colours [illegible] crated lately; on which occaſion the Colo- [illegible] nel, who ſeems perfectly ſatisfied with [illegible] conduct) by an harangue, rouſed their [illegible] againſt "*the Democrats*," and concluded [illegible] with the pious prayer of "*damnation to [illegible] the King's enemies*," which was anſwered [illegible] three cheers from the men, keeping time [illegible] the waving of the Colonel's hat. [illegible] this ſolemn ceremony was tranſacted, [illegible] ſoldiers appear to conſider every one they [illegible] meet as a democrat, and conſequently [illegible] enemy: but they frequently fall [illegible] ſtreets, of an evening, with their [illegible] drawn; and maim the inhabitants [illegible] mercy or diſtinction. In ſhort, [illegible] ſuſpended as effectually as when [illegible] was in the poſſeſſion of the rebels. [illegible] The people are confined to their houſes, [illegible] know not whither to look for relief.

"The poor magiſtrates, finding themſelves wholly ſuperceeded; applied to [illegible] Adam Gordon, the commander in chief, to [illegible] have the cavalry withdrawn: but [illegible] treated with mortifying contempt [illegible] whom it was impoſſible to please. [illegible] now induced to implore the continuance of the very *Democrats* [illegible] formerly were ſo ſtudious to oppreſs, [illegible] their only hopes of being ſaved from [illegible] centious ſoldiery now reſt on [illegible] to be adopted by a meeting of the [illegible] whom they have required to aſſemble [illegible] that purpoſe.

"Many other places, I have [illegible] both kingdoms, afford ſimilar [illegible] the miſchievous effects of [illegible] tinctions amongſt the people [illegible] ſupporting a war, which from [illegible] appears to have been undertaken [illegible] friends of liberty at home, [illegible] republicans of France."

On Tueſday M. Monneron [illegible] Dover, from Havre-de-Grace; [illegible] neſday the Swediſh Baron de [illegible] Sennovert, the Gentlemen who [illegible] France with M. Monneron, [illegible] ſame place for Calais.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *January* 2.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Capt. CROATE, *arrived on Wednesday, while he lay at the Vineyard, saw and converſed with Capt.* SMITH *of Portland, in* 19 *days from Antigua, who aſſured him, that he heard at Antigua, that the long expected troops from* ENGLAND, *had arrived at* BARBADOES. *An Embargo was laid on all veſſels at Antigua, which detained Capt.* SMITH 6 *days, ſubſequent to the ſailing of ſome tranſports from thence for Barbadoes, to aſſiſt in ſome contemplated expediſion, which this embargo was deſigned to keep from the knowledge of the French.*

We do not credit the part of the above information which mentions the arrival at Barbadoes of the Grand Armament. They did not ſail till November, and it is improbable a convoy could paſs to ſuch a diſtance in 30 *days, though perhaps it is poſſible.*

FROM JAMAICA.

By the veſſels from Jamaica, which arrived on Wedneſday, we learn, that the Maroon inſurrection is yet unſuppreſſed: ambuſhes, ſkirmiſhes, and battels occur daily, with alternate ſucceſs. Produce of every kind high—Rum particularly dear and ſcarce.

RUMOUR.

We heard ſeveral times yeſterday, (but we could not trace it to any authentic ſource,) That the French had repoſſeſſed themſelves of Iſle de Dieu, in the Bay of Biſcay, on which the Emigrant army has continued ſince the defeat at Quiberon—and which has been the rendezvous of all the ſubſequent reinforcements from England. The report adds, that Monſieur, the Count D'ARTOIS, being then on the Iſland, and unable to gain the ſhipping, fell a priſoner to the French. The expedition is ſaid to have been landed in flat-bottomed boats from the Main, from which the Iſland is about 14 *miles diſtance.*

We thus mentioned the report, being ſenſible we ſhould be attacked as partial, if we neglected it—but it is our duty to ſay, we know no reaſon for crediting it.

From Gibralter—Late.

Capt. Loring, from Gibralter, in 50 days, arrived on Saturday, and informs, that a fleet was expected there daily from England, with tranſports to take on board a number of troops, deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, which were in a ſtate of preparation, 2,400 troops were to be reſerved to do garriſon duty at Gibralter

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, November 6

"Freſh troops arrive daily. Six-hundred have embarked within the laſt three days. As ſoon as a ſufficient number are here, Leogane will be attacked, Marabalais has been ſeveral times attacked by the Brigands—but without ſucceſs.

NEW-YORK, *January* 7.

Laſt evening arrived here his Britannic majeſty's packet Portland, Captain Rogers, in days from Falmouth.

On the 6th of November, in the Houſe of Lords, the order of the day was the king's proclamation, at the opening of which lord Grenville, after a ſhort ſpeech, introduced a bill for the ſuppreſſion of ſeditious and unreaſonable writings; which being read a firſt time, he moved that it ſhould be printed and the lords be ſummoned for the ſecond reading on Tueſday next."

Upon this motion a lengthy debate enſued and finally the queſtion for printing the bills was carried, and the houſe adjourned.

Same day the Houſe of Commons voted a ſupply of 10,000 ſeamen, including 18,000 marines, at 4l. per month, per man!

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 16.

Captain Whitefield, of the ſloop Sterling, arrived at Norfolk, in 18 days from St. Kitt's, reports, that on the 21ſt of December an Engliſh ſtate cut out four American veſſels from St. Pierre's, Gaudaloupe; one of which was the brig Three Brothers, Capt. D. Putnam, of Salem; ſhe was caſt away on the 25th, a few miles to the eaſtward of Baſſeterre, and the mate died the ſame night.

Pittsburgh, January 30.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SIR,

I ſend the following Preſentment may have a place in your uſeful paper, and, ſhould the publication thereof conduce to the public good, my will be compleat.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PRESENTMENT *of the* GRAND JURY *of the County of* SOMERSET, Pennſylvania, *at* December Seſſions, 1795.

THE Grand Inqueſt for the county of Somerſet, in the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, at December Seſſions, 1795, preſent to the Court, that a part of the public road, commonly called the Pennſylvania road, lying between M'Connaughy's run and the top of Allegheny mountain, in the county aforeſaid, is in the utmoſt need of repair; and that owing thereto, the public in general ſuſtain very great inconvenience, particularly that part of them, (which is very conſiderable) who travel from Bedford to Greenſburgh, Pittſburgh, &c.

That the ſaid road being in the condition aforeſaid, is owing to the following cauſes, viz. The perſons who contracted for the improvement thereof with the Governor, have not compleated the ſame. A great part of the road complained of, was laid out along the road heretofore kept in repair by the ſupervifors of Quemahoning and Stoney creek townſhips, and they have juſtly omitted to continue their repairs, ever ſince the commencement of the aforeſaid contracts, from knowing that any expenditures they ſhould make, would be only performing what the contractors ſhould long ſince have done, and ſacrificing the townſhips money to the uſe of individuals.

Whilſt we regret that the road is in ſuch intolerable condition, we think it our duty to acquaint the court thereof, and in the warmeſt terms ſolicit their aſſiſtance to bring about the completion of the contracts, by acquainting the Governor of this remonſtrance, and if need be, urge his concurrence.

By order of the Grand Inqueſt,
JOHN WELLS, *Foreman.*
To the Honorable COURT.

In the Court of Quarter Seſſions, Dec. 1795.

The above preſentment being read, ordered by the Court, That the Clerk do tranſmit an official certified copy thereof to the Governor of this Commonwealth, as ſoon as may be.

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Major H——, a rich planter in the ſtate of Virginia, was famous for his hoſpitality, and no leſs noted for his drollery which he practiſed on ſtrangers, who often lodged at his houſe. One evening a gentleman paſſing through that country who was informed of the Major's character, determined to halt there until the next morning. He accordingly ſtopped, and the humoriſt received him with his uſual politeneſs. After the tea table was removed and they had converſed for ſome time on different ſubjects, the Major aſked the traveller if he could dance—the other anſwered in the negative; but H——pretending to impute this anſwer to the ſtranger's modeſty, inſiſted in the politeſt manner that he muſt certainly be an adept in that accomplithment, and aſſured him that he ſhould be highly gratified in ſeeing a ſpecimen of his ſkill. The gentleman, much ſurprized at his hoſt's importunity, obſtinately perſiſted in denying the leaſt knowledge of dancing, while Mr. H—— ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on the contrary. He then ordered his negro boy to bring in his fiddle, and requeſted his gueſt to gratify him in dancing a reel; but the ſtranger begged to be excuſed. The Major having repeated his deſires to ſee the gentleman dance, and finding he could not prevail upon him by entreaty, ſuddenly drew a piſtol from his pocket, and preſented it at the breaſt of the aſtoniſhed traveller, ſwearing he muſt either inſtantly obey him, or he would diſcharge its contents into his body. The ſtranger ſeeing the Major's reſolution, was terrified into a compliance, and the muſic ſtriking up, he fell to dancing with the greateſt gravity imaginable, curſing the humour of his hoſt from the bottom of his heart. Having exerciſed himſelf in this ridiculous manner (to the no ſmall diverſion of his hoſt) till he was much fatigued, he was about to ſit down; but his tormentor not yet ſatisfied with the *fun*, preſented his piſtol a ſecond time, aſſuring the dancer his performance had hitherto afforded ſo much entertainment that he muſt continue it till further orders. The poor intimidated ſtranger ſeeing the earneſtneſs with which his miſchievous hoſt had repeated his demand, began again, till extreme fatigue compelled him to beg a momentary reſpite. The Major was inexorable, and compelled his panting gueſt to a further exerciſe of his limbs, till he was ſo far exhauſted by fatigue that he could ſcarcely move. The Major being at length fully ſatisfied with the *fun*, liberated his priſoner about twelve o'clock at night and retired from the room, leaving his piſtol on the table. The inſtant the Major was out of ſight, the traveller took poſſeſſion of the piſtol, examined it, and found that it was not charged. He was doubly irritated when he found he had been ſo compleatly duped, and inſtantly reſolved to retaliate on his entertainer in a manner he little expected; he therefore charged the piſtol with powder and ball which he happened to have about him, and on the Major's return his gueſt requeſted to be gratified in his turn; but the Major with great good humour obſerved that it was rather too late for further diverſion, and deſired his gueſt to retire to bed. "Sir (ſaid the other with great *ſang froid*) I inſiſt on your dancing;" the Major ſtill excuſed himſelf; but his gueſt preſenting the piſtol at him, commanded him to begin inſtantly, or abide by the conſequence: Imagining the piſtol was unloaded, ſmiled at this threat and was going off: "Stop, Sir, ſaid the ſtranger, "do not think to eſcape with impunity: you muſt know that I have charged the piſtol, and by G—— you muſt either inſtantly obey or expect the conſequence. He accordingly cocked the piſtol, evincing a determined reſolution to execute his threats if not inſtantly obeyed—the Major ſeeing by the reſentment that ſparkled in the eyes of his gueſt, he was in earneſt proceeded to action as ſoon as poſſible.

The poor negro, who had not enjoyed a minute's reſt from ſeven till twelve o'clock, thought the ſport had ended with the firſt dance; but the gentleman after beſtowing a few curſes on him for his lazineſs, ordered him to play a briſk tune for his maſter, who was deſirous of trying his ſkill next. The muſician alledged in vain his fatigue, and being repeatedly terrified with threats of immediate death if he did not proceed, he played as hard as he could, while his maſter was obliged to ſubmit to this muſical diſcipline. The poor hoſt was thus kept moſt ſweatingly at work till break of day, when the ſtranger ordered his horſe to be brought, and in the mean time kept the hoſt as cloſe to his work as ever. His horſe being ready, the traveller prepared to mount, when the almoſt breathleſs hoſt inſiſted on his ſtaying to breakfaſt aſſuring him he had never met with an equal match before, and he ſhould think himſelf happy in a further acquaintance with the gentleman; but the traveller doubting the ſincerity of his hoſt's profeſſions, thanked him very politely, and aſſured him that his kindneſs had already laid him under obligations he ſhould not very ſoon forget: then diſcharging the piſtol at the door he purſued his journey with aching bones, but not a little pleaſed with having paid his hoſt ſo well for his night's entertainment.

Our readers would be no little ſurpriſed on reading the aſſertion made by Sir William Poulteney, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, in the debate upon a bill for enacting a Law for "more effectually preventing ſeditious aſſemblies," viz. that, "in America, with all their boaſted liberty, they had a Law very ſimilar to this (that is the bill they were then diſcuſſing) the magiſtrate attended their public meetings, and when they began to deviate from what was legal and proper, he diſſolved them."—We have the happineſs to know that this aſſertion (though it appears to have paſſed uncontradicted at the time it was made) is entirely unfounded; and that on the contrary, the people of this country have liberty to call public meetings when and where they pleaſe for the diſcuſſion of any ſubject whatever, without being accountable to any one, provided they do not diſturb the public peace.

*** A Meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, will be held at the Houſe of Mr. Andrew Watſon, on Monday Evening next, at ſix o'clock. The Members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance. By Order,

January 27, 1796. J. HENRY, *Sec'y.*

WHEREAS the Sheriff, James Semple, has adverti[ſ]ed a place, the eſtate of Major George M'Cully, deceaſed, to be ſold on the 27th inſt. and in conſequence of which Dunning M'Nair has inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 23d. an advertiſement, tending to depreciate the value of ſaid property, wherein he aſſerts that he has a right paramount to Geo. M'Cully, who was advanced the money, and only acting as a truſtee for his uſe.

I have found means to put off the ſale until a true ſtate of the caſe is made known to the public, and what I aſſert, I am ready to prove—That Mr. M'Nair has no right in any part of the land but what he holds immediately from Major M'Cully—after it had been above two months the property of Major M'Cully he conveyed M'Nair a [ſ]hare of 29 acres, whereon an old [m]ill ſtands, he paying for ſaid moiety of 29 acres; he likewiſe gave M'Nair a privilege of the joint uſe of the water with himſelf, for the purpoſe of erecting mills, on the lower part of 201 acres, where M'Cully ſhall agree, he, M'Nair, carrying on the buſineſs, for which he received a conſiderable ſum of money, but no excluſive privilege was given to M'Nair for any part of the tract, neither did the mortgage on the 201 acres which was to be ſold, affect M'Nair's title to the moiety of 29 acres.

ANN M'CULLY.

January 26, 1796

SAMUEL BOYD,

IS *juſt opening for Sale at the dwelling houſe of Col.* John Perry, *near the mouth of Turtle creek, a very general aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, *ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon; alſo, Groceries, China, Queens Ware, Pewter, Sadlery, Cutlery, Mill and Croſs Cut Saws, Carpenters Tools, Books well aſſorted, Window Glaſs, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.*

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Merchantable country produce.

January 26, 1796.

From late (London) TELEGRAPHS.

We hear from Cumberland, that there is ſcarce there that people actually die for want of bread! and that a poor widow and her children, after living ſome time on grains of bran, were found dead one morning! The children had ſtraw in their mouths!

A poor woman on Saturday laſt dropped down dead in the borough near London Bridge. She was ſeemingly about thirty years of age, and by her appearance, it is thought that ſhe died from the want of the common neceſſaries of life!

A petition for peace, from the citizens of Sheffield, was preſented to his Majeſty at the Levee yeſterday, by Earl Stanhope.—It is ſubſcribed by ſeveral thouſand perſons of that important manufacturing town.—It is hoped that their example will be followed by the reſt of the nation.

Earl Stanhope was taken much notice of yeſterday, being very plainly habited and without powder in his hair; a great contraſt to the reſt of the Court circle!

Several pieces of light braſs ordnance are fitting up in the great armoury at the ordnance office in the tower with neceſſary apparatas, which do not appear to be intended for foreign ſervice.

More guards to the Capitol!—The Scots Fencibles were on Friday ſent for: and on Saturday morning they arrived at the Queen's houſe.

The King's Speech, and the Mayoralty Court of Norwich.

The King's Speech exhibits the flouriſhing ſtate of our trade and manufactures.

At Norwich the manufacturers have met and in the Court of Mayorality have formally reſolved on a memorial to their Repreſentatives, Mr. Hobart and Mr. Wyndham, ſubſtantially as follows:

1. That the country is in a ſtate of privation and woe—is ſuffering much—is apprehending more from the dearth and dearneſs of proviſions.

2. That theſe calamities rage with peculiar ſeverity over the manufacturers.

3. Therefore, calling on them as Engliſhmen and Chriſtians, inſtantly, in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, to reduce the price of proviſions; and further, to urge onward to the dignity, the proſperity, and the glory of the country, which can be obtained only by the reſtoration of peace.

The Kings Speech, and County of Cheſter.

The King's Speech talks of the harveſt having failed!

The County of Cheſter at a moſt reſpectable meeting, on the preſent diſtreſſes of the country, declare,

That theſe diſtreſſes of the country are not owing to bad crops—but to defective adminiſtration &c. and the declaration is ſigned by the firſt Gentlemen in the County, viz.

SMYTH BARY,
LORD PENRHYRN,
SIR J. MAINWARING,
MR. CREW,
LORD STAMFORD,
SIR J. LEYDASTER,
SIR E. BROUGHTON,
MR. EAGERTON,

The Wilbrahams, Brooks, Lawtons Hulſ, Groſvenors, &c.

The firſt diviſion of the Weſt-India fleet has ſailed, according to the Portſmouth letters for Corke. The whole fleet is to rendezvous at that port, and there to wait for the events which are to retard or accelerate their progreſs.

Mr Herſchell, it is ſaid, has aſſerted, that, from his obſervations, comparative meteorological calculations, &c. &c. he believes the inhabitants of this Iſland will experience two winters more ſevere than the laſt, before the climate returns back to its former ſtate.—If this ſhould prove true (which GOD forbid!) we may as well emigrate to Greenland.

A CLERICAL JOKE.

From a LONDON PAPER.

A CLERGYMAN in Eſſex, who had long *farmed his tythes* alternately amoung his pariſhioners begun at laſt to ſuſpect that the rogues endeavoured to keep the income of his *ſmall* living ſtill *leſs*, and ſo determined this year at leaſt, to take *his tythes in kind*. "*To cheat the parſon*" is one of the oldeſt jokes in the hiſtory of agriculture, and ſtands on the ſame authority with the *witty malevolence* of *diſtreſſing* him. Theſe gentlemen determined not to be behind hand with their predeceſſors; and in the laſt harveſt, ſent for the parſon to take away his *hay* the moment it was cut down, alledging, that as ſoon as it was cut into *ſwaths*, it was no longer graſs, and that he might *turn it and cock it himſelf*.

Rather than "go to law" the Parſon ſubmitted, and took his next Sunday's text on *brotherly kindneſs*, beginning thus—"Brotherly kindneſs may be divided into *three* parts—domeſtic affection—ſocial love, and charity; from all which proper inferences may be drawn for inſtruction. Thus, brethren, I give you a ſermon in *ſwaths*, you *may turn it and cock it yourſelves*." The plan ſucceeded; his pariſhioners doubted the income, acknowledging it even then leſs than it ſhould be; thus what *juſtice* and *law* might have kept from him for years, was given up to a *clerical joke*.

THE OLD MAID's SOLILOQUY.

I REALLY wish I had a man,
As big a plague as e'er they be ;
And yet I dare not tell it them,
For fear that they will laugh at me.

Can't so much as get a spark
Better than bed-bugs or a flea,
But what will sit and ashes mark,
And when they'er gone will laugh at me,

Sometimes wish the bucks of town
Were in the stocks or pillory ;
Or if I dance or ogle round,
They only smile and laugh at me.

Do not know but I should loll,
And make wry-faces gracefully,
But snags of teeth, they'd spoil it all,
And they would sneer and laugh at me.

I think next time, I'll try this plan,
I'll court by note and kisses three,
I'll change my age and fool the man,
That they shall like—not laugh at me.

New iv'ry teeth shall fill my gums,
My hair perfum'd with dregs shall be ;
My cheeks I'll paint like mellow plumbs,
And then those bugs won't laugh at me.

I'll pink my caps, and gowns shall too
With flounce and fringe adorned be ;
I'll alter them to look like new,
And sure those plagues can't laugh at me.

I'll dress so gay and look so young
The very hogs shall smile to see ;
No danger then my lisping tongue
Shall win the man to laugh with me,

Then he'll no more with ashes play,
And drowse with taciturnity,
But visit me both night and day,
And wonder why they laugh'd at me.

Then I shall ne'er when boreas blows
In winter dread my bed to see ;
No more the sheets shall freeze my toes,
While warm'd by him who laughs with me.

DELIBERATE CRUELTY,

Docter Cook, in his Russian travels, relates an instance of Nadir Shah's deliberate cruelty, which can hardly be paralleled. The inhabitants of a district, in his dominions, had, when the Czar Peter marched that way, supplied his army with provisions, probably from dread of ill treatment,—When the Russians were departed, Nadir surrounded these poor creatures with his army ; and after having made them witness the most execrable violences on their families, he deprived them, to the number of five hundred, of their eyes, and left them to their fate. Dr. Cook saw the wretched relics of these poor villagers, some years after. They told him, that they had been forced to crawl on the earth in search of food, and all but thirty had been happy enough to find their death, either by poisonous roots, by precipices, or by famine.

The same author relates, that he has seen a Persian gnawing a thistle through hunger, and cautiously looking round him lest any of Nadir's emissaries should see him, & punish him for exposing, by his hunger, the calamitous state of Persia.

From the (LOND.) COURIER, NOV. 9.

The pious theft ; or, The widow and her orphans, a true story, founded on the late scarcity of bread.

When our school books are full of the generous instances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whome futurity had no terror, let us record a late event to which Birmingham was witness, and upon the authenticity of which our Readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to a Baker's during the delivery of bread to the people, and, taking up a loaf, hurried away with it to her home. The Baker observed it, and followed her immediately.

The house to which he traced her wore the appearance of a neat poverty—sluttishness was not there to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he saw the LOAF DIVIDED BETWEEN THREE CHILDREN, who devoured it with the most ravenous taste.

He taxed the woman with the fact, which she did not hesitate to acknowledge.

"I know, (she said) I must suffer for the theft, and I am content to do so, but not to see my children perish."

It is not easy at all times to verify the complatnits we hear, and the BAKER doubted the WIDOWS'S STORY.

"I fear (said he) you are accustomed to "such actions, and live by theft—What have "you in that cupboard ?"

"Look (said she) and satisfy yourself."

He perceived a dish, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I suppose this was stolen also !"

"Look nearer it and judge" said the wretched mother !

The man approached, and beheld the REMAINS of a DOG ! ! !

He shuddered ! His eyes filled with tears ! His hand spontaneously sought his pocket ; he put HALF A CROWN into her hand ; and charged her to call frequently upon him !

The man went to the wealthy part of his customers, and told the story with the plain eloquence of truth. He produced a LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION for this poor famnily ; and has been the happy instrument to preserve WORTH, beyond what Poets have immortalized in past ages.

WANTS A PLACE AS

SCHOOLMASTER,

A MAN whose character and abilities will admit of the minutest enquiry, writes well, has a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the Rudiments of Geometry and Algebra, Trigonometry Right, Oblique and Spheric, Heights and Distances, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying both theory and practice, Navigation, &c. hopes from his experience in that line to give satisfaction to those who are pleased to employ him. A line directed to G. L. at the Printer's, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the subscriber to bring them in that they may be settled and paid ; and all persons indebted to him by note or book account are also notified to come and make payment in one month from this date. In case of neglect, every person so indebted, may be assured that their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of persons who will compel payment with costs.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Partnership of GOUDY & WILLIAMS is this day by mutual consent dissolved, all persons indebted to them by bond, note, or book account are requested to call and settle their accounts, and pay off their respective balances before the first day of March next. Those persons who do not comply with the above request, need not expect any longer indulgence from

GOUDY & WILLIAMS.

Greensburgh, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen from the subscriber in Allegheny county, Plumb township, near Dirty Camp, on the night of the 2d instant, a Sorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near shoulder* I. K. *the near hind pasture thicker than the others, and halts on that leg when road fast; very spirited, a natural trotter, about* 14 *hands and an half high. Whoever takes up said Mare and secures her so that the owner may get her again, and apprehends the thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

ROBERT HUSTON.

December 8, 1795.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber on the* 28th *day of October, a black MARE, about* 7 *years old,* 14 *or* 15 *hands high, she has a white stripe down her face, and the two hind feet white, she it lengthy, neither branded or any ways marked, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges. and take her away.*

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, December 9, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation containing 100 acres, situate one mile from Small's mill, on the Monongahela river, and 7 miles from Pittsburgh, there is 20 acres cleared and under good fence, 4 of which is meadow ; there is a house and barn on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD PETTYGREW.

Allegheny county, January 7, 1796.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Taylor trade wanted. Enquire as above.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 27th ult. in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, a black HORSE, 7 years old next spring, no brand perceiveable, trots, paces and racks a little, about 15 hands high. A reward of FOUR DOLLARS will be paid for securing said Horse so that the owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN REED.

January 7, 1796.

NEW STORE.

Just opened at the corner of Market and Fourth-streets, in the house lately occupied by Andrew Robinson, and opposite John Irwin's Store, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.

ROBERT & JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1795.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received at their Store, at the corner of Market and Front Streets, in Andrew Watson's New Brick House, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, CUTLERY and HARD WARE, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1795.

N. B. A generous price will be given for a quantity of good hackled FLAX.

THOSE who are indebted to the Academy of Pittsburgh, for Tuition-money, from the 1st of July last to the 15th instant, or part of the time, are requested to make immediate payment to

M. ARTHUR

Pittsburgh, 25th December, 1795.

STRAYED from a drove of cattle near Craig's ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in December, instant, a two or three year old STEER, colour white, but full of small dark spots, on the right ear a half crop, on the left a halfpenny, bought from Alexander Miller on the head waters of Peter's creek. Whoever informs WILLIAM GRAY, of Pittsburgh, so that he can get said Steer again, or delivers it to him, shall be paid for their trouble, and reasonable expences.

December 24, 1795.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Friday the* 25th *instant, Two Apprentice Boys, viz. ISAAC GROVE, and HENRY BEAVER. Grove is by trade a shoemaker, about* 18 *years of age, 5 feet* 7 *inches high, well made, light hair tied, had on and took with him two round about jackets with sleeves, one green stripe coating with metal buttons, the other clouded nankeen, and two pair of overalls, one green striped coating, the other plain nankeen, one old grey surtout, which I expect he will wear over the rest, one white fur hat, and a set of shoemakers tools; he also opened his master's trunk, and stole thereout his indentures.—BEAVER is a German, speaks broken English, also a shoemaker by trade, had on and took with him a long brown coat, and a green striped round about jacket and overalls, a white fur hat, a black wool ditto, and a set of shoemakers tools. Whoever takes up said apprentices and secures them in any jail so that their master may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by*

JOHN WALLS.

December 30, 1795.

FOR SALE,

AN *excellent Mill-seat, with a race ready dug, on Street's run, adjoining John Small's place, three-quarters of a mile from the Monongahela river, and six miles from Pittsburgh. Twenty five acres of land will be sold with this seat. The convenience to the river, and in a fertile part of the country, is, no doubt, an object of consequence to any person who may incline to build a mill. The seat is equal to any in the county, and plenty of water at almost any season of the year. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

HUGH GRANT.

Allegheny county, Dec. 30, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, on the night of the 22d day of November last, a dun sorrel Mare, 7 or 8 years old, with a star in her forehead, shod before, the knee of the near leg thicker than the other, is branded on the left shoulder and thigh H. H. and has white spots on her back occasioned by the saddle, trots and canters, carries herself lofty ; the thief cut her tail off immediately after taking her out of the field. Whoever delivers her to the subscriber, or gives information so that she can be had again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY HUFFMAN,

December 5, 1795.

Strayed away from the [illegible] tation of Samuel Beaty, on the [illegible] ken initas, near Beaver run, [illegible] moreland county, a dark bay [illegible] between 14 and 15 hands [illegible] years old last spring, a few [illegible] in her forehead, large square [illegible] on her fore feet, a natural [illegible] Whoever takes up said Mare [illegible] livers her to said Beaty, or [illegible] subscriber in Allegheny county, [illegible] lin township, one mile and [illegible] from M'Kee's ferry, on the Monongahela, shall have Two Dollars [illegible] ward and reasonable charges

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

Dec. 21, 1795.

Blacksmiths and other

Tradesmen are much wanted at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela, where good workmen will find constant employment, exclusive of the country custom. It is needless to mention the advantages that must arise to the Smith's business (and to all tradesmen in general) from a town so fast improving, from building carried on extensively, and a constant succession of travellers, the same must be obvious to a considerate mind ; but independent of these advantages, the proprietor pledges himself to give especial encouragement to the first that sets up here, and prosecutes said business with spirit, which on application, will be made known.

SADLERS and SHOEMAKERS, are also much wanted, and will meet with similar encouragement, and may be supplied with leather at the Tanyard at this place.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

December 29, 1795.

John Patterson & Co.

HAVE *just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *which they will sell on moderate terms by wholesale and retail. They have also a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which they will sell by the ton or piece.*

All persons indebted to the firm of JOHN PATTERSON & Co. *are requested to come and settle their respective accounts before the 1st of January next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1795.

NOTICE.

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment issued against the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain* John Wright, *late of Versailles township, in the county of Allegheny, a distribution of money seized in the hands of the Sheriff of the said county, will be made to the creditors of the said John Wright, at the subscriber's Office in Pittsburgh, in said county, on the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—therefore all persons having demands against the said John, are hereby required to attend on the said day, time and place, with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. otherwise they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS *just received an assortment of* GOODS *suitable to the season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.*

He has some of the best POWDER, *and a quantity of* LEAD, *for Sale.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1795.

FOR SALE

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, situate in Westmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's station : these lands are of the first rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill seat. Also, a patented tract of [illegible] acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 15 miles below Pittsburgh, near the Ohio. For terms apply to the subscriber at No. 145, Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and selling Real and Personal Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does business by power of attorney, in the Land Office, in all public offices for demands of officers and soldiers in the late and the war with Great Britain.

ALEXANDER POWELL.

October 3, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street
Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully re[illegible]